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MEDICAL
DICTIONARY
24TH EDITION



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App

proctoclysis (prok'tok'li-sis) [procto- + G. *klysis*, a washing out]. Rectoclysis; Murphy drip; slow continuous administration of saline solution by instillation into the rectum and sigmoid colon.

proctococcyx (prok'to-kok'si-peks-i) [procto- + G. *kokkyx*, coccyx, + *pēxis*, fixation]. Rectococcyx; suture of a prolapsing rectum to the tissues anterior to the coccyx.

proctocolitis (prok'to-ko-li'tis). Coloproctitis.

proctocolonoscopy (prok'to-ko'lo-nos'ko-pi) [procto- + G. *kolon*, colon, + *skopeō*, to view]. Inspection of interior of rectum and colon.

proctocolpoplasty (prok'to-kol'po-plas-ti) [procto- + G. *kolpos*, bosom (vagina), + *plassō*, to form]. Proctoelytropy; plastic closure of a rectovaginal fistula.

proctocystocele (prok'to-sis'to-sēl) [procto- + G. *kystis*, bladder, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Herniation of the bladder into the rectum.

proctocystoplasty (prok'to-sis'to-plas-ti) [procto- + G. *kystis*, bladder, + *plassō*, to form]. Surgical closure of a rectovesical fistula.

proctocystotomy (prok'to-sis'to'to-mi) [procto- + G. *kystis*, bladder, + *tomē*, incision]. Rectocystotomy; incision into the bladder from the rectum.

proctodeum, pl. **proctodea** (prok'to-de'um, -de'ah) [L. fr. G. *prōktas*, anus + *hōdaios*, on the way, fr. *hōdas*, a way]. 1. Anal pit; an ectodermally lined depression under the root of the tail, adjacent to the terminal part of the embryonic hindgut. At its bottom, proctodeal ectoderm and cloacal endoderm form the cloacal plate. When this epithelial plate ruptures, the anal and urogenital external orifices are established. 2. The terminal portion of the insect alimentary canal, which extends from the pylorus (area of malpighian tubule attachment) to the anal opening. In certain diptera (flies) and other insects, it is divided into a tubular anterior intestine and an enlarged posterior intestine, or rectum, ending at the anus.

proctodynia (prok'to-din'i-ah) [procto- + G. *odynē*, pain]. Proctalgia.

proctoelytropy (prok'to-el'tro-plas-ti) [procto- + G. *elytron*, sheath (vagina), + *plassō*, to form]. Proctocolpoplasty.

proctologic (prok-to-loj'ik). Relating to proctology.

proctologist (prok-tol'o-jist). A specialist in proctology.

proctology (prok'tol'o-ji) [procto- + G. *logos*, study]. The surgical specialty concerned with the anus and rectum and their diseases.

proctomenia (prok-to-me'nī-ah) [procto- + G. *mēn*, month; L. pl. *menses*]. Endometriosis of rectum; periodic cyclic bleeding from an endometrial implant in the rectum.

proctoparalysis (prok'to-pā-ra'lī-sis). Paralysis of the anus, leading to incontinence of feces.

proctoperineoplasty (prok'to-pēr-ī-ne-o-plas-ti) [procto- + perineum, + G. *plassō*, to form]. Proctoperineorrhaphy; rectoperineorrhaphy; a plastic operation on anus and perineum.

proctoperineorrhaphy (prok'to-pēr-ī-ne-or'ā-fi) [procto- + perineum, + G. *rhaphe*, suture]. Proctoperineoplasty.

proctopexy (prok'to-pek-si) [procto- + G. *pēxis*, fixation]. Rectopexy; surgical fixation of a prolapsing rectum.

proctophobia (prok'to-fō'bī-ah) [procto- + G. *phobos*, fear]. Rectophobia; a morbid fear of rectal disease.

proctoplasty (prok'to-plas-ti) [procto- + G. *plassō*, to form]. Rectoplasty; reparative or plastic surgery of the anus or of the rectum.

proctoplegia (prok'to-ple'ji-ah) [procto- + G. *plēge*, stroke]. Paralysis of the anus and rectum occurring with paraplegia.

proctopolypus (prok'to-pol'i-pus). Polypus of the rectum.

proctoptosis, **proctoptosis** (prok-to-pō'si-ah, -to'sis) [procto- + G. *ptōsis*, a falling]. Prolapse of the rectum and anus.

proctorrhagia (prok-to-ra'ji-ah) [procto- + G. *rhēgnymi*, to burst forth]. State characterized by having a bloody discharge from the anus.

proctorrhaphy (prok-tor'ā-fi) [procto- + G. *rhaphe*, suture]. Rectorrhaphy; repair by suture of a lacerated rectum or anus.

proctorrhea (prok-to-re'ah) [procto- + G. *rhoia*, a flow]. A mucoserous discharge from the rectum.

proctoscope (prok'to-skōp) [procto- + G. *skopeō*, to view]. Rectoscopy; a rectal speculum.

Tuttle's p., a tubular speculum illuminated at its distal extremity; after introduction the obturator is withdrawn and a glass window is inserted in the proximal end; then by means of a rubber bulb and tube connected with the p. the rectal ampulla may be inflated.

proctoscopy (prok-tos'ko-pi). Rectoscopy; visual examination of the rectum and anus, as with a proctoscope.

proctosigmoidectomy (prok'to-sig-moy-dek'to-mi) [procto- + sigmoid, + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of the rectum and sigmoid colon.

proctosigmoiditis (prok'to-sig-moy-di'tis) [procto- + sigmoid + G. suffix *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sigmoid colon and rectum.

proctosigmoidoscopy (prok'to-sig-moy-dos'ko-pi) [procto- + sigmoid + G. *skopeō*, to view]. Direct inspection through a sigmoidoscope of the rectum and sigmoid colon.

proctospasm (prok'to-spazm) [procto- + G. *spasmos*, spasm]. 1. Spasmodic stricture of the anus. 2. Spasmodic contraction of the rectum.

proctostasis (prok-tos'tā-sis) [procto- + G. *stasis*, a standing]. Constipation with stasis in the rectum.

proctostat (prok'to-stat) [procto- + G. *statos*, standing]. A tube containing radium for insertion through the anus in the treatment of rectal cancer.

proctostenosis (prok'to-stē-no'sis) [procto- + G. *stenōsis*, a narrowing]. Proctenclisis; proctenclisis; rectostenosis; stricture of the rectum or anus.

proctostomy (prok-tos'to-mi) [procto- + G. *stoma*, mouth]. Rectostomy; the formation of an artificial opening into the rectum.

proctotome (prok'to-tōm). Rectotome; an instrument for use in proctotomy.

proctotomy (prok-tot'o-mi) [procto- + G. *tomē*, incision]. Rectotomy; an incision into the rectum.

proctotresia (prok-to-tre'zi-ah) [procto- + G. *trēsīs*, a boring]. Operation for correction of an imperforate anus.

proctoalvotomy (prok'to-val-vot'o-mi). Incision of rectal valves.

procumbent (pro-kum'bent) [L. *procumbens*, falling or leaning forward]. In a prone position; lying face down.

procurvation [L. *pro-curva*, to bend forward]. A bending forward.

procyclidine hydrochloride (pro-si'klī-dēn). 1-Cyclohexyl-1-phenyl-3-pyrrolidino-1-propanol hydrochloride an anticholinergic agent used in the treatment of paralysis agitans and drug-induced parkinsonism.

procyclidine methochloride. Tricyclamol chloride; 1-(3-cyclohexyl-3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl)-1-methylpyrrolidinium chloride; an anticholinergic drug used in the treatment of functional gastrointestinal spasm.

α-prodine hydrochloride. See alphaprodine hydrochloride.

prodromal (prod'ro-mal, pro-dro'mal). Prodromic; prodromous; proemial; relating to a prodrome.

prodrome (prod'rōm) [G. *prodromos*, a running before, fr. pro- + *dromos*, a running, a course]. Prodromus; an early or premonitory symptom of a disease.

prodromic, **prod'romous**. Prodromal.

prod'romus, pl. **prod'romi**. Prodrome.

pro'drug. A class of drugs the pharmacologic action of which results from conversion by metabolic processes within the body (biotransformation).

product (prod'ukt) [L. *productus*, fr. *pro-ducere*, pp. *-ductus*, to lead forth. DUC-]. Anything produced or made, either naturally or artificially.

cleavage p., a substance resulting from the splitting of a molecule into two or more simpler molecules.

fibrin/fibrinogen degradation p.'s (FDP), several poorly characterized small peptides, designated as X, D, and E, that result following the action of plasmin on fibrinogen

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